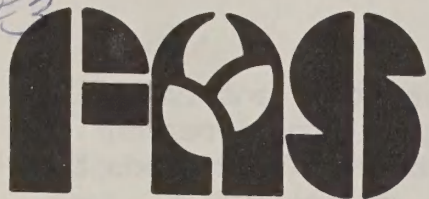


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REPORT

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

WR-1-82

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

BRAZIL now appears unlikely to import corn for its corn-deficit North Eastern region. Because of adequate stocks in the south, prospects for a record corn crop and a tight balance of payments situation, Brazil will probably move corn from the southern states, such as Parana, to areas of short supply. For the past three years, Brazilian corn imports have averaged over 1.5 million tons on a July/June basis, which led to expectations that Brazil would import corn in the current marketing period. Such imports now appear unlikely.

URUGUAY has announced plans to curtail government intervention in the domestic wheat market. For the 1981/82 marketing year, the government intends to purchase wheat but has set the initial support price 6 percent lower than for the previous marketing year. In the past, support prices have progressively increased at a constant rate through the marketing period. However, the support price under the new policy will be pegged to the international market price for wheat, which tends to be lower than domestic costs of production. Current plans call for no support prices and the possibility of no government purchases in 1982/83. These policies could discourage domestic production and return Uruguay to the world market as a wheat importer in future years.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

In the SOVIET UNION, November data on meat production and procurements from the socialized sector continue to average above year earlier levels. On a January through November cumulative basis, meat production and procurements were up 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively. For the same period, meat procurements from the private sector were down more than a fourth from year-earlier levels. The sharp decline in procurements from the private sector limited total meat procurements to a 1-percent increase.

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For the individual commodities, production by state and collective farms was up 9 percent for poultry meat, 3 percent for pork, and 1 percent for beef. Similarly, production of eggs was up 6 percent, however milk production was down 3 percent.

Livestock numbers as of Dec. 1 continue to follow the pattern established last fall. For state and collective farms, cattle and poultry numbers were above 1980 levels, while hog and sheep numbers were down only slightly. Also, November to December changes in inventories for all livestock categories are well within the range of comparable changes during the previous four years. The average slaughter weight for cattle during November was 339 kilograms, 1.5 percent below 1980.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA, a census of livestock numbers, indicates that cattle numbers were 1.7 percent above year-earlier levels, while hog numbers were down 2.1 percent. Poultry numbers also were reported to be down, but the exact percentage was not given. The drawdown in hog and poultry numbers is attributed to slightly above normal rates of slaughter. If these patterns continue through December, Czechoslovakia will enter 1982 with a record-sized cattle herd. The hog herd, on the other hand, will be down but still well above recent years. However, tight feed supplies, at least for half of 1982, may cause further reductions in hog numbers as the year progresses.

The UNITED STATES and CHINA are working on a veterinary health agreement that will encourage Chinese imports of U.S. cattle, swine and semen. A veterinary team from China is expected to visit the United States in mid-January to discuss swine disease problems and quarantine procedures. The Chinese also have indicated an interest in purchasing U.S. swine for breeding purposes. The first U.S. commercial air shipment to arrive in Guangzhou in 32 years recently delivered 353 U.S. hogs.

COTTON

WORLD TEXTILE TRADE will be governed for the next four years by a new Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) signed in Geneva on Dec. 22, which became effective Jan. 1 and continues through July 1986. While the new MFA is more restrictive than the version that expired Dec. 31, the exact impact of the new agreement will not be known until subsequent bilateral agreements are renegotiated between individual importing and exporting countries. The new MFA is expected to give the importing nations more latitude in restraining imports. At the same time, parts of the new arrangement were left deliberately vague to accommodate different points of view in the next round of bilateral talks. The European Community (EC) countries, which were the major block in recent renewal negotiations, are expected to act soon to renegotiate bilateral textile agreements. These discussions should offer an early indication of how the new agreement will work.

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TOBACCO

INDIA's unmanufactured tobacco production in 1981 totaled 455,600 tons, up 3.9 percent from the 438,500 tons produced in 1980. The total crop area in 1981 is estimated at 428,200 hectares, up 0.7 percent from the 425,400 hectares harvested in 1980. Tobacco yields increased by 3.2 percent from 1,031 kilograms per hectare in 1980 to 1,064 kilograms per hectare in 1981. Reasons for the increase in tobacco production include good weather conditions in the main producing areas, realization by farmers of better prices in 1981 and indications of continuing good overseas demand for exportable types of tobacco in 1982.

The production increase during 1981 was accounted for partly by the flue-cured types for which production increased to 109,700 tons from 100,900 tons in 1980. The increase in flue-cured production was entirely due to higher yields as area under flue-cured declined from 140,500 hectares in 1980 to 135,600 hectares in 1981.

CHINA's 1981 flue-cured tobacco production was a record 1.15 million tons a 54-percent jump in output from 1980 with all major and many minor producing areas reporting gains. The previous record of 1.05 million tons was reached in 1978.

Planted area for flue-cured tobacco in 1981 grew 47 percent due to an average 20-percent increase in state purchase prices. The weather was exceptionally favorable in most of the main tobacco centers. Average yields were at, or near, record levels. Large increases in other types of tobacco also are reported but these gains have not been quantified.

Due to a poor 1980 crop and widespread dissatisfaction with the resulting shortage of low-priced cigarettes, government policies in 1981 were implemented to encourage tobacco production. In addition to price increases, fertilizer incentives were given in some areas. Communes were aware of the projected price increases before they were officially announced and expanded plantings accordingly, both on collectives and on private plots.

China's leaf imports reached 75,000 tons in 1980 and are expected to be near the same level in 1981. Despite the large crop in 1981, imports may continue as officials attempt to meet increased domestic demand for quality cigarettes. China's exports of leaf tobacco, which had fallen off sharply in the past two years due to the short crops, are likely to rebound.

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HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Coffee production in COLOMBIA, the world's second largest coffee producer after Brazil, continues to trend upward. Colombia's 1981/82 coffee crop is now estimated at 14 million bags of 60 kilograms each, representing the sixth successive year of record breaking output. Since the devastating 1975 Brazilian frost, Colombia has aimed at expanding its production potential and share of the international coffee market. Expansion of planted area combined with generally favorable weather, improved farm management and greater use of high-yielding coffee varieties have contributed to the increase. In 1975/76, Colombia produced 8.5 million bags from an estimated 3 billion trees planted on about 1.05 million hectares. This compares with an estimated tree population of 3.3 billion planted on about 1.18 million hectares in the current season. Of this season's tree population, about 12 percent is still considered in the pre-bearing stage of development.

In PERU, the government has taken away the exclusive right to export coffee from the Empresa Nacional de Comercialization. Coffee can now be exported by companies in the private sector. The supreme government decree also creates a National Coffee Committee to promote the general interest of coffee producers, nominate delegates to attend meetings of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), administer export sales to ICO member countries, including distribution of producer's quotas, periodically survey coffee stocks, administer the Coffee Stabilization Fund and make policy recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture regarding coffee.

Revenues for the Coffee Stabilization Fund will be derived from fees collected on coffee exports. The Fund will be used to finance the purchase of carryover stocks.

In KENYA, President Moi announced on Dec. 17 that producers' price for tea would be raised to 12.20 Kenyan shillings (U.S. \$1.20) per kilogram from 8.50 shillings (83 U.S. cents). This was the second time tea prices were increased during 1981. The first increase in July was for a uniform producer price of 8.50 Kenya shillings. Prior to July, farmers were paid according to prices received on the world market by the Kenya Tea Development Authority. The tea program is tied to the politically strong land settlement program. Also, input costs have increased significantly in recent years, which has limited producers' real income, not only from tea, but from most other agricultural crops.

INDIA'S tea production during January-September 1981 totaled an estimated 418,008 tons, compared with 433,284 tons produced in the corresponding nine months of 1980. Adverse weather during the first half of 1981 and a slow down in fertilizer utilization because of high prices and financial difficulties faced by many tea companies are the main reasons for the shortfall in output. Total calendar 1981 tea production in India is currently estimated at 560,000 tons representing about 30 percent of expected world tea production estimated at 1.85 million tons.

India's 1982 tea production may pick up if weather conditions are favorable and tea prices strengthen. In the longer term, however, substantial improvement in India's tea production potential--the current production target set by the government is 705,000 tons in 1984-85--will depend on solving key problems facing the industry. These include short-term liquidity problems, especially for small producers, created by escalating costs of production in the face of low tea prices and development of comprehensive financing assistance for replanting old trees and extension of the area under tea.

Reports from POLAND through mid-December indicate that production of refined sugar will total more than 1.6 million tons. This approximates the goal announced earlier by the government and represents a significant improvement over 1980 production of approximately 1 million tons, refined. Polish Radio recently reported that the government's goal should be fulfilled soon and by the end of the sugar processing campaign, sugar refineries will have exceeded the plan.

According to earlier reports from the U.S. agricultural counselor, processing of the 1981 sugar beet crop, estimated at 15.1 million tons, began Sept. 5 and all of Poland's seventy-eight sugar plants were in operation by Oct. 6. Latest reports indicate that processing has gone beyond the optimal 90-day period and probably will take around 110 days. This implies some losses of sucrose content due to post-harvest deterioration. However, these losses are likely to be marginal, especially compared with last year when only around 1 million tons of refined sugar was produced from 10.1 million tons of beets.

ECUADOR increased the price of sugar at the end of October by an average of 48 percent at all marketing levels. At the same time, prices to producers for sugarcane were increased by about 68 percent.

In September, molasses prices also were increased. Rates at the mill level went from the equivalent of \$9.76 per ton to \$13.52 per ton for molasses going to agricultural or livestock use. Molasses for industrial use increased to \$37.56 per ton from \$15.02.

The new price for cane in the field is equal to \$9.08 per ton, up from \$5.40, which had prevailed before Nov. 6, 1981.

Both of these moves were made in an attempt to give the industry an incentive to increase production. Growing domestic consumption has gradually reduced the quantities of both sugar and molasses available for export and at current production levels, Ecuador could become an importer by 1985.

New sugar prices in cents per pound, compared with the old prices which had prevailed since June 1980 are as follows:

<u>Marketing level</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Mill warehouse	15.6	23.2
Wholesaler	16.6	24.6
Retailer	17.6	26.0

Pakistan has announced its sugar policy for the October 1981-September 1982 sugar year, which is a continuing effort by the government to bring about maximum production and revenue from the sugar industry.

Principal features of the policy are: Mill gate price of sugarcane remains unchanged at the equivalent of \$24.76 per ton in Sind Province, \$24.36 in the Punjab, and \$23.68 in Northwest Frontier Province. Quota of refined sugar to the grower has been increased to 15 kilograms (from 10 kgs in 1980/81) for every 4 tons of cane supplied. The grower is free to sell this sugar on the open market.

In addition, the ban on refining of gur for manufacture of sugar will continue. A mill's production of sugar in excess of the average of the last four years will be exempted from excise duty. Growers will share in mill profits based on the cane's sucrose content. Individual mills will be allowed to sell on the open market refined sugar produced in excess of assigned production targets. The issue price (retail price at ration shops) of refined sugar to the domestic consumer will remain at 7 rupees per kilogram (32 U.S. cents per lb.) and to the commercial and industrial consumer at 10 rupees per kilogram (45.8 cents per lb.). The ration scale for the cities remains unchanged but the scales for the towns and rural areas were increased effective Nov. 1.

JAPAN announced citrus juice import quotas on Dec. 22 for Japan Fiscal Year 1981 (April 1981-March 1982). These consist of 5,500 tons of orange juice and 4,000 tons of grapefruit juice, (5:1 concentrate basis) as stipulated under a U.S./Japan trade agreement.

In FRANCE, heavy rains caused flooding in the Garonne Valley, which is the center of that country's prune production. The area also produces several other deciduous fruits and vegetables, which are grown under plastic at this time of the year. Reports of the damage are speculative. However, it is believed most of the vegetable production in the low areas was destroyed. The orchards, primarily situated on hillsides, may have escaped damage, provided no heavy water currents accompanied the flooding.

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1982 SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION ESTIMATE RELEASES

In 1982, summaries of important world crop and livestock production estimates are scheduled for release through the Weekly Roundup on the dates listed below. More comprehensive coverage will continue to be provided in the regular series of FAS circulars distributed to specific commodity mailing lists. For further information contact the FAS Foreign Production Estimates Division. Tel. (202) 382-8888.

January	20	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	27	Production Outlook: Southern Hemisphere Deciduous Fruits and Grapes
February	18	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	18	World Cocoa Production
	18	World Tobacco Production
March	3	World Poultry and Egg Production
	3	World Livestock Numbers and Red Meat Production
	10	World Dairy Production
	10	World Coffee Production
	17	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	17	World Pepper Production
	24	World Hard Fiber Production
April	7	Mint Oil Production, Selected Countries
	14	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	14	World Tea Production
	14	World Production Outlook: Pineapple
May	5	World Sugar Production
	5	Production Outlook: Southern Hemisphere Dried Fruit
	12	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	26	World Tobacco Production
June	3	World Poultry and Egg Production
	3	World Livestock Numbers and Red Meat Production
	9	World Coffee Production
	16	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	16	Selected Country Potato Plantings/Production
July	14	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	14	Korea/Taiwan Mushroom Production
August	18	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	18	Northern Hemisphere Sugar Beet and Beet Sugar Production
September	9	World Poultry and Egg Production
	9	World Livestock Numbers and Red Meat Production
	9	World Coffee Production

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September	15	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	15	World Production Outlook: Almonds and Filberts
	15	World Tea Production
	15	World Dairy Production
October	6	Production Outlook for Northern Hemisphere Apples and Pears
	6	World Cocoa Production
	14	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	14	World Honey Production
	20	World Soft Fiber Output
	27	World Production Outlook: Walnuts/Pistachios/Macadamias
November	3	Potato/Onion/Garlic Production, Selected Countries
	3	Production Outlook: Northern Hemisphere Dried Prunes and Raisins
	10	World Sugar Production
	17	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton
	24	World Tobacco Production
	24	World Poultry and Egg Production
	24	World Livestock Numbers and Red Meat Production
December	1	World Hops Production
	1	World Coffee Production
	15	World Production: Grains, Oilseeds and Cotton

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

U.S. agricultural exports of \$7.7 billion for the first two months of fiscal 1982 (Oct.-Nov. 1981) were up 3 percent from the comparable period a year earlier. Volume increases of major significance occurred in U.S. exports of oilseeds and products, dairy products, wheat, rice, pulses and vegetables. Coarse grain exports were down 20 percent in volume and sugar shipments, although up 29 percent in tonnage, were down 29 percent in value.

Exports of oilseeds and products to the European Community, the largest U.S. market, increased substantially from the reduced position of last year, primarily as a result of increased supplies and more competitive prices compared to major export competitors. U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean cake and meal were up in volume 78 and 93 percent, respectively, over the same period last year.

U.S. wheat exports were highlighted by 619,000 tons shipped to India, compared with none in October and November 1980. China, the largest wheat market, took 1,344,000 tons, down 4 percent. Although exports of U.S. corn fell substantially to several markets, the Soviet Union took 1,431,000 tons, 49 percent more than a year earlier. Other countries showing increases were Spain 17 percent; Egypt 131 percent and West Germany 21 percent.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS
OCTOBER 1980 - NOVEMBER 1981

COMMODITIES	UNIT	CUMULATIVE TO DATE				CURRENT MONTH (NOVEMBER)							
		QUANTITY	VALUE	%	DIF	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	DIF				
		10/80-11/80	10/81-11/81	DIF	10/80-11/80	10/81-11/81	DIF	10/80	1981				
GRAINS AND FEEDS													
WHEAT & WHEAT FLOUR	MT	6335,155	7770,136	+23	1,173,374	1,327,840	+13	3096,877	3480,120	+12	581,773	603,487	+4
WHEAT	MT	6236,364	7742,473	+24	1,143,660	1,322,079	+16	3053,568	3469,829	+14	569,404	601,398	+6
WHEAT FLOUR	MT	98,791	27,663	-72	29,714	5,761	-81	43,309	10,291	-76	12,369	2,089	-83
RICE	MT	413,518	531,086	+28	189,670	239,972	+27	220,555	283,940	+29	104,427	121,092	+19
COARSE GRAINS	MT	13875,579	11152,415	-20	2,028,492	1,393,762	-31	7021,292	5117,480	-27	1039,819	630,942	-39
CORN	MT	12325,703	9380,834	-24	1,813,634	1,168,311	-36	6213,189	4436,437	-29	926,222	545,197	-44
GRAIN SORGHUM	MT	1211,115	1193,431	-1	167,332	145,101	-13	642,759	473,493	-26	89,965	57,880	-30
BARLEY	MT	264,987	546,357	+106	37,831	75,425	+99	145,136	187,938	+29	20,749	24,838	+20
OATS	MT	19,642	3,801	-81	2,432	529	-78	682	863	+27	117	132	+5
RYE	MT	54,132	27,992	-48	7,263	4,396	-39	19,526	18,749	-4	2,766	2,895	+13
FEEDS & FODDERS 1/	MT	857,438	968,521	+13	151,664	165,054	+9	377,954	444,161	+18	68,285	77,145	+13
PULSES	MT	234,337	333,819	+42	156,080	225,149	+44	132,425	156,177	+18	89,281	101,944	+14
BEANS, DRIED	MT	198,936	298,289	+50	138,563	210,194	+52	115,000	134,021	+17	79,911	93,250	+17
PEAS, DRIED	MT	24,547	23,505	-4	9,196	9,159	--	10,206	15,479	+52	3,787	5,688	+50
LENTILS, ETC., DRI	MT	10,854	12,025	+11	8,321	5,796	-30	7,219	6,677	-8	5,583	3,006	-46
OTHER	XXX				70,020	66,090	-6				34,034	33,307	-2
TOTAL	XXX				3,769,300	3,417,869	-9				1917,619	1567,917	-18
OILSEEDS & PRODUCTS													
TOTAL OILSEEDS	MT	3998,732	6095,879	+52	1,233,875	1,642,668	+33	2127,296	3173,028	+49	666,057	841,656	+26
SOYBEANS	MT	3682,361	5564,290	+51	1,120,014	1,446,280	+29	2042,311	2822,050	+38	626,559	726,614	+16
SUNFLOWER SEED	MT	234,285	471,014	+101	69,468	127,681	+84	53,595	323,934	+504	17,592	88,139	+401
PEANUTS	MT	45,324	52,503	+16	36,749	64,177	+75	26,368	21,346	-19	20,544	25,040	+27
OTHER OILSEEDS	MT	36,762	8,072	-78	7,644	4,530	-41	5,022	5,648	+12	1,362	1,863	+32
SOYBEAN MEAL	MT	830,348	1103,356	+33	222,478	257,102	+16	420,287	573,053	+36	118,099	132,176	+12
OTHER MEAL	MT	69,345	89,469	+29	11,952	14,610	+22	39,619	40,306	+2	6,368	6,179	-3
TOTAL VEG. OILS	MT	225,833	235,496	+4	153,128	136,586	-11	105,842	111,798	+6	73,894	65,529	-11
SOYBEAN OIL	MT	96,948	151,410	+56	66,408	80,398	+21	42,705	66,513	+56	29,871	34,626	+16
SUNFLOWER OIL	MT	40,703	20,260	-50	24,856	11,912	-52	16,719	15,670	-6	10,002	9,147	-9
COTTONSEED OIL	MT	54,568	36,103	-34	33,706	21,918	-35	30,214	16,980	-44	19,273	11,045	-43
OTHER VEG. OILS	MT	33,614	27,723	-18	28,158	22,358	-21	16,204	12,635	-22	14,748	10,711	-27
OTHER	XXX				17,268	23,625	+37				9,199	12,396	+35
TOTAL	XXX				1,638,701	2,074,592	+27				873,619	1057,937	+21
SEEDS													
RAW COTTON 2/	MT	28,892	20,755	-28	49,282	38,501	-22	14,536	10,455	-28	23,934	21,047	-12
LINTERS 2/	MT												
SILK	MT												
TOTAL	MT												
COTTON & LINTERS													
RAW COTTON 2/	STB	704,218	773,647	+10	276,250	271,421	-2	455,865	499,604	+10	181,297	174,578	-4
LINTERS 2/	STB	36,287	41,493	+14	2,307	2,112	+5	20,720	23,183	+12	1,064	1,181	+11
SILK	STB	172	448	+134	38	89	+1	93	219	+134	49	68	+40
TOTAL	STB	740,597	815,588	+10	278,344	273,623	-2	476,678	523,006	+10	182,409	175,827	-4

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS
OCTOBER 1980 - NOVEMBER 1981

		CUMULATIVE TO DATE				CURRENT MONTH (NOVEMBER)			
COMMODITIES	UNIT	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	QUANTITY	VALUE	%		
: :									

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS
OCTOBER 1980 - NOVEMBER 1981

		CUMULATIVE TO DATE			CURRENT MONTH (NOVEMBER)		
COMMODITIES	UNIT	QUANTITY	VALUE	%	QUANTITY	VALUE	%
		10/80-11/80:10/81-11/81:DIF	10/80-11/80:10/81-11/81:DIF	%	1980 : 1981 : DIF	1980 : 1981 : DIF	%
HORTICULTURAL PROD.							
TREE NUTS.....	MT :	62,089	158,574	+4	128,007	-19	-3
FRUIT.....	MT :				19,571	23,688	+21
FRESH, CITRUS.....	MT :	113,010	53,626	+6	61,081	60,118	-2
FRESH, NON-CITRUS.....	MT :	168,619	98,865	-12	59,780	66,501	+11
CANNED.....	MT :	32,700	28,386	-32	15,277	10,230	-33
DRIED.....	MT :	28,095	46,744	-24	11,949	10,696	-10
JUICES.....	GAL :	22,240	32,729	+4	9,920	11,798	+19
VEGETABLES,FRESH.....	MT :	110,496	41,032	+66	62,445	91,994	+47
VEG., PREP., PRES.....	MT :	61,356	48,694	+17	30,954	38,482	+24
OTHER.....	XXX:		85,433				
TOTAL.....	XXX:		594,053			257,715	280,810
SUGAR & TROP. PRODS.							
SUGAR & SWEETENERS.....	XXX:						
COFFEE.....	MT :	3,725	95,568	-16		21,893	31,908
FLAVORING SYRUPS.....	XXX:		30,953		1,946	16,978	11,082
OTHER.....	XXX:		21,208			9,406	14,990
			64,709			29,640	30,021
TOTAL.....	XXX:		212,437			77,917	88,002
GRAND TOTAL.....							
	XXX:		7,460,858			3796,372	3775,306

NOTE: VALUE UNITS ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. GALLON UNITS ARE IN THOUSANDS OF UNITS. DOZEN UNITS ARE IN THOUSANDS OF UNITS.
XXX INDICATES QUANTITY TOTALS ARE NOT MEANINGFUL WHERE UNITS OF MEASURE DIFFER.
--- INDICATES CHANGE LESS THAN 1 PERCENT. *** INDICATES CHANGE GREATER THAN 999 PERCENT.

- 1/ INCLUDES BY-PRODUCTS.
- 2/ STATISTICAL BALE = 480 LBS.

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS DATA (UNADJUSTED).

TRADE AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION DIVISION
TRADE AND MARKETING BRANCH, IAS, FAS, USDA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f.,
Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

Item	Jan. 5, 1981	Change from previous week	A year ago	
	\$ per m. ton	\$ per bu.	¢ per bu.	\$ per m. ton
Wheat				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.....	1/	1/	1/	1/
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.....	199.25	5.42	-6	229.50
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%.....	196.50	5.35	-5	236.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....	173.00	4.71	-5	229.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	195.00 7/	5.31 7/	+3 7/	279.50
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum.....	220.00 7/	5.98 7/	+7 7/	1/
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn.....	123.50	3.14	+2	184.75
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum 2/.....	135.00	3.43	+3	194.00
Feed Barley 3/.....	1/	1/	1/	1/
Soybeans:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	247.50	6.74	-9	330.65
Argentine 4/.....	257.50 7/	7.01 7/	-6 7/	1/
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal (M.T.)..	234.00	--	0 5/	289.00
EC Import Levies				
Wheat 6/.....	86.25	2.35	+10	59.60
Barley.....	82.30	1.79	+8	37.75
Corn.....	108.85	2.77	+3	73.20
Sorghum.....	96.00	2.44	+7	56.65

1/ Not available.

2/ Optional delivery: U.S. or Argentine Granifero Sorghum.

3/ Optional delivery: Canadian Feed Barley.

4/ Optional delivery: Brazil yellow.

5/ Dollars per metric ton.

6/ Durum has a special levy.

7/ April/May delivery

Note: Basis Jan. delivery.